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fur animals, and collected a great deal of first-hand material for his book. The volume is a compact and well-arranged account of a large number of the wild and domestic animals of the Chinese Empire, Korea, Japan, and eastern Siberia, and of the whaleries and fisheries of the North Pacific. It is a good study in natural history and in the economic aspects of the animal kingdom of Eastern Asia.

A few of these animals are more or less dangerous to mankind, and among them the Amoy tiger, resembling in size and habits the Bengal tiger, appears to be most important. In the neighbourhood of Swatau and Amoy, especially, this tiger kills and carries off many Chinese every year. Missionaries who frequent the cool summer resort Kuliang, not far from Fuchau, tell of a tiger which invaded the town and carried off a woman. Missionaries in a place about thirty miles from Fuchau organized a tiger hunt a few years ago, and sport-loving Europeans from as far away as Shanghai participated. The hunt was arranged for the purpose of ridding the district of at least a part of the animals that had been killing from 200 to 300 human beings in a year. In the peninsula of Kowloon, opposite Hong Kong, these animals are feared because they prey on men.

As a rule, however, the tigers prefer wild and domestic animals, and give men a wide berth. Mr. Brass says that most of the so-called "man-eaters" are old and enfeebled and no longer able to hunt wild beasts. Driven by hunger, they attack man, and soon acquire the habit of preying upon him exclusively until their career is stopped by a bullet or a trap.

Vorläufiger Bericht über eine Archäologische Expedition nach Kleinasien. Von J. Jüthner, F. Knoll, K. Patsch, H. Swoboda. 52 pp. and 2 maps. (*Mitt.* No. 15 der Ges. z. Förder. Deutscher Wissenschaft, Kunst u. Literatur in Böhmen.)

The German-Bohemian Society that sent this expedition to Asia Minor was fortunate in its selection of leader and members of the party. The field was to the west and southwest of Konia in south-central Anatolia, an almost virgin field, as only one explorer, the American, Sterrett, had visited it within the past fifty years. Mr. Patsch, who writes the present report, says that a large part of this region (Isauria) is a desert and poverty-stricken land, though it contains many well-preserved evidences that in ancient times it was the home of a flourishing and cultured people. The sites of a large number of ancient towns were established and over 300 new inscriptions were copied. Among the numerous phases of the work was the complete survey of the magnificently-preserved ruins of Zengibar-Kalesi, near the present Isaura. A number of photographs show the excellent quality of many of the old buildings, with which the present constructions in the same region contrast very unfavourably. The preliminary report will increase the desire to read the full account of this important work.

L'Indo-Chine française. (Souvenirs.) Par Paul Doumer. xvi and 392 pp., 12 Plates, about 150 other Illustrations, 9 Maps in Text, and 1 coloured map. Vuibert et Nony, Paris, 1905. (Price, fr. 10.)

Mr. Paul Doumer was Governor-General of French Indo-China from 1897 to 1902. During these five years he found opportunity to travel extensively in each of the five provinces. Some of these long journeys were made without escort, and almost alone, and in this way he traversed on horseback some of the least-known parts of the colony. His book, which is handsomely printed and illustrated, is not so much a record of these travels as of the impressions and the information he derived from them.

He takes each province in turn, and emphasizes the characteristics that distinguish the region and its people. Such a book cannot be exhaustive, but it may be very instructive when written by a man who, like Mr. Doumer, is an acute observer and has had unusual opportunities for seeing and studying.

Some towns of the East rival one another in trade just as they do in the Occident:

The mother-of-pearl inlayers live almost entirely in Hanoi and Nam-Dinh, the capitals of Tonkin. There is a difference in their products, the inlaid work of Hanoi being done with much smaller pieces of shell, producing, many think, a finer effect and requiring more labour. But not a few discerning persons prefer the work of Nam-Dinh, though Hanoi has its numerous champions. There is similar rivalry between the embroideries of Hanoi and those of Bach-Ninh. Though the industry is mainly centred in the capital, Bach-Ninh has the advantage of being the home of a celebrated artist in this line, who draws to his large establishment much business from other towns.

On his journey to the colony the author wrote a description of the French-African port of Jibuti (pp. 13-14), which is welcome.

Die Baumwolle nach Geschichte, Anbau, Verarbeitung und Handel, sowie nach ihrer Stellung im Volksleben und in der Staatswirtschaft. Im Auftrage und mit Unterstützung der Bremer Baumwollbörse bearbeitet von Prof. Dr. A. Oppel in Bremen. Mit 236 Karten und Abbildungen. Leipzig, Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, 1902.

This extensive and scholarly monograph on the cotton plant, published by the author for the Bremen Cotton Exchange and with the aid of that body, appears as one of the most valuable books of information about this important plant and its industries. It is divided into two parts—a general and a more specially geographic one. The former presents in a systematic way the history, cultivation, manufacture, and trade relations of cotton and its ethnographic and economic importance; the latter contains the regional treatment of the countries which produce cotton or cotton goods, their climates, soils, ways and means of cultivation, manufactures, etc.

The earliest mention of the cotton plant comes from India, from which country it spread to the nearer Orient, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Spain. In China it does not seem to have been known even in Marco Polo's time; and in Japan, although an attempt was made to introduce it as early as 800 A.D., it never amounted to anything before the re-introduction by the Portuguese about 1600. In the reports of Sir John Mandeville and his contemporaries it appears as the "plant sheep," a fabulous Oriental animal growing on a shrub or tree.

The earliest cotton manufacturing among Occidental people was found at Ulm, Germany, about 1320, and during the next three centuries that industry developed so much in various parts of Germany that even England got her supply of cotton goods from that country. The Thirty Years' War proved a deadly blow to this industry as to many others, and when the importation into England of cotton grown in her American colonies began, the foundation for the English supremacy was laid. The earliest attempts at growing cotton in America are recorded from Virginia (1621), from South Carolina (1666), from Louisiana (1697), and the first cotton was exported from Georgia by one S. Augsburg, a Swiss colonist, in 1739. The leadership of America in the production and export of cotton, however, dates from Eli Whitney's invention of the sawgin (1794), in consequence of which the production of cotton rose from two to forty million pounds during the decade of 1791-1801. At present the United States produce two-thirds of the world's cotton supply, with India, Egypt, and Turkestan as the next important producers. In manufacturing, England took the lead after the decline of the early German industries, which were carried to